

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### SPECIAL BARGAIN.

For sale, two new houses in the eastern part of Roanoke with eight rooms, built on the old Colonial style, just completed, for \$2,000 each, on easy payments. The owner, tending going North in a few days, makes this special offer, being desirous of selling before taking his departure. A discount will be made to early takers both properties. For further particulars, to Mrs. etc., call on WILBUR S. POLK & CO., Rooms 3 and 4, Exchange Building.

### NOTICE.

We can sell lots in the heart of the town at 25 to 40 per cent. lower than any other lots near them can be bought for.

SIMMONS, AMBLER & CO.,  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Buchanan, Va.  
Office corner Washington and Water streets.

### NOTICE.

## WATER CONSUMERS.

Water rentals for the quarter (January, February and March) are now due. Consumers are hereby notified to call at the office of the company, Exchange Building, room 12, and pay the same. Bills will be distributed as heretofore. Water will be cut off from all consumers who do not pay their bills on or before the 20th of January. An additional charge of fifty cents will be collected for turning on water.

Jan 4 to 20 J. C. RAWN, Manager.

## MUSIC HAS ITS CHARMS.

We desire to call the attention of the citizens of Roanoke and Southwest Virginia to our extensive stock of superb pianos of the following makes. We mention separately the celebrated "Everett," one of the best; also the "Faber, Steinkamp and a number of others of fine make. We sell them on easy terms and guarantee all of them to give entire satisfaction. All you have to do is to call, see them and be convinced. Organs, all of the best makes, constantly on hand.

dec 31-11 M. L. SMITH.

## NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

### RESOLUTION NO. 1.

IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A SUBSCRIBER TO THE TIMES START THE YEAR BY SUBSCRIBING FOR IT.

### WHY?

BECAUSE YOU WANT THE NEWS AND IT IS THE ONLY PAPER IN ROANOKE THAT PRINTS THE NEWS AND ALL THE NEWS, LOCAL, NEIGHBORHOOD AND GENERAL. SUBSCRIPTION FIFTY CENTS A MONTH.

### RESOLUTION NO. 2.

IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY AN ADVERTISER IN THE TIMES BEGIN THE YEAR BY ADVERTISING IN ITS COLUMNS.

### WHY?

BECAUSE IT HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN ROANOKE, AND ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS INCREASING TWICE AS FAST AS THOSE OF ALL THE OTHER PAPERS IN THE CITY COMBINED.

A New Church in Lynchburg.  
The Presbytery of Montgomery met in Lynchburg Monday at 3 p. m. Steps were taken to organize a church at West End Chapel in that city, and also to transfer the Rev. R. R. Houston from Fincastle to New Castle, in this State.

## MR. WATKIN EXPLAINS HIS WAYS

His Reasons for Leaving Roanoke Under a Cloud.

Charges that Mr. Horton Did Not Fulfill His Part of the Contract—Acknowledges He Was Wrong, but Could Not Help It—A Complicated Trespass Suit Grows Out of the Affair.

W. F. Watkins, who recently left Roanoke under suspicious circumstances, writes the following letter in justification of his actions. The Times was informed that the checks he refers to were turned down at the First National Bank, the cashier stating that he had no funds in the bank.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: Having had dealings with your paper before and knowing that you advocate the truth, please permit me to answer the piece headed, "A Builder's Crooked Ways," published in a late issue of your paper.

I confess it was wrong to leave Roanoke as I did, but a man often acts contrary to his nature when difficulties arise that look insurmountable.

I went to Roanoke with my family, and with funds. I worked hard and faithfully. I lost money, but even to the last I strove to pull through, and it was late last Saturday night that I even thought of leaving town. I had a balance in the First National Bank which I could have drawn out, but had no thought of so doing.

Had Mr. Horton kept his word like a man, I would never have had to leave Roanoke.

I contracted to build four houses for him. I only agreed to build two at first, but later I agreed to build two more as he would advance the necessary money. He promised faithfully he would do so, the price being \$3,000 for the four houses, whereas, when I went to him for money he said he could not raise it. He finally gave me a note for \$550 for thirty days. I could not use this.

The bank refused to discount it, and I had to pay a private party \$30 for discounting it. The Saturday I left Roanoke Mr. Horton gave me a check for \$125 on the First National Bank, which I learn has not been paid. I bought a horse from him for \$165 and a set of harness for \$10, making everything that I got from him amount to \$200. I had paid out nearly \$300 for labor and had only received \$125 actual cash from Horton. If he says he paid me \$200 the Saturday I left he tells an untruth.

I understand that he claims I sold him my horse. This is also an untruth. I never sold it to him. As for Rosenbaum Bros., I got them to cash a check for \$10, and the money was in the bank to pay for it.

I never owed a dollar to any man that worked for me until the week I left Roanoke. As for the Felix Hotel, I owed them \$42, paid them \$20, leaving a balance of \$22. I am making desperate efforts to get some money that is due me, and should I succeed, every dollar I honestly owe in Roanoke will be paid.

WM. F. WATKIN.

New York, January 10.

### A COMPLICATED TRESPASS CASE.

A complicated trespass case has arisen out of the recent departure of W. F. Watkins. Some time since Will Horton contracted with Mr. Watkins to build a house for him, and Mr. Watkins engaged E. F. Mulcaire to put a tin roof on the structure.

This Mr. Mulcaire duly did, and when he learned from THE TIMES that Watkins had decamped he made demand on Mr. Horton for payment for labor and material. This demand Mr. Horton refused to satisfy, as he claimed to have advanced Mr. Watkins all that was due him on account of the building, and that Mr. Mulcaire must look to Mr. Watkins for reimbursement.

This not being satisfactory, the tin-roofer stripped the tin off the roof and carted it to his place of business—presumably for goat-food, whereupon Mr. Horton entered suit against Mr. Mulcaire for trespass, which action was tried before "Squire" Howerton yesterday. Phil Lockett representing the plaintiff and E. E. Smith, the defendant.

The testimony adduced was about as above, and the magistrate reserved his decision. The case is of much importance, as it involves the liability of capitalists for the debts of a contractor.

### ANOTHER FALSE RUMOR NAILED.

Only One Note of \$13 Went to Protest Here Last Saturday.

Another false rumor about the financial condition of Roanoke was nailed yesterday by President Hockaday, of the real estate exchange.

Mr. Hockaday received the following telegram in the afternoon from Norfolk:

J. R. Hockaday, President Real Estate Exchange, Roanoke, Va.:  
Rumor current here that one hundred notes went to protest in Roanoke Saturday. Wire facts.

DEGREE & BLACKWELL.  
President Hockaday immediately replied as follows:

DEGREE & BLACKWELL, Norfolk Va.:  
Have seen all the national banks. One note of \$13 protested Saturday and paid to-day. The rumor is a wholesale lie.

J. R. HUCKADAY.

President J. W. Coon, of the Commercial National Bank, said to THE TIMES yesterday that the note alluded to was protested in his bank. It was endorsed by Mr. W. P. Moomaw, one of the most substantial citizens of the city. The man he endorsed for ran away a few days ago with a fourteen-year-old girl and Mr. Moomaw, despairing of his return, paid the note yesterday.

### The Patient Commissioners to Meet Today.

The police commissioners will meet this afternoon to give E. H. Donnelly and Sol Foster an opportunity to present their long looked for specifications of charges against the police force.

## WERE THEY LYNCHED?

Two Negro Accessories to Dr. Riggan's Murder Missing.

LYNCHBURG, Jan. 13.—[Special]—A private letter received here says that two negroes who were suspected as having been accessory to the murder of Dr. Riggan in Mecklenburg county a few weeks ago have suddenly disappeared.

The prevailing impression is that the negroes have been lynched by "White Caps."

Philip Mabry, the principal in the murder, was lynched shortly after he committed the deed.

### GUILTY OF MISCEGENATION.

A Negro Severely Cowed and a Woman Fined in Court.

Mrs. Ella Singleton, white, is a widow, aged about 25, with three infant children. Her husband, who was an employee of the Norfolk and Western railroad, died last summer, leaving her in destitute circumstances. She then lived at 126 Franklin street, and the neighbors thereabouts interested themselves in her welfare, and liberally provided for her wants. This was continued for a long while, and until these charitable people became scandalized by the fact that a negro man named Milton Meade was visiting the house at improper hours.

The woman was expostulated with to no avail, and finally she was ordered to leave the neighborhood, on pain of being dealt with under the law. She did, removing to 717 Franklin road. Here the same scandal was engendered, and Sunday night a man named Steele took up a post of observation for the purpose of getting evidence against her in order that she might be prosecuted.

His labors were satisfactory, and a consultation was held among the men in the vicinity on the proper course to be pursued. The vengeance of the law was suggested, but this punishment was not regarded as being emblematic enough for the man, and it was determined to surround the house the following (Monday) night, and either tar and feather Meade or treat him to a salutary cowdying.

The plans were well laid, and shortly before night on Monday a party of outraged neighbors made a descent upon the premises and took the negro out.

Once out a desperate fight ensued, in which four pistol shots were fired, the negro being finally overpowered and terribly lashed with rawhides. After administering the punishment the men turned the trembling and bleeding man loose with the admonition to leave town forthwith under penalty of death.

This he evidently did, for when Neighbor Steele swore out a warrant yesterday, and when Officer J. A. Vest sought to serve the same upon the parties, Meade was not to be found.

Mrs. Singleton, however, was arrested and carried before "Squire" Howerton, who tried the case. As the evidence sustained the charge, the magistrate fined Mrs. Singleton \$30, but in view of her poverty and the fact that the young children would suffer if she were incarcerated, she was allowed to depart under her personal recognizance for the present.

There is no need to buy a Baltimore Philadelphia or New York paper to find the news. By subscribing for THE TIMES you can have it served to you every morning at your breakfast table twelve hours in advance of the Northern papers.

### WHO BOMBARDED THE HOUSE?

Mrs. Pauline Morris Makes Affidavit that Boyd Is Not the Man.

The Boyd case will come up in the Hustings Court to-day on an application to set aside the verdict by reason of technical misconduct of the jury, and at the same time a motion for a new trial, on the ground of lately discovered evidence, will be argued.

Counsel for defense will submit an affidavit from Mrs. Pauline Morris, who lived at the time of the bombardment of Sarah Worton's house within fifty feet of it. This document recites that affiant heard the report of the first bomb; looked out of her window and saw a match light, the second bomb thrown, and a party scamp away; the man who ran was a young man with side-whiskers; he wore a derby hat; is certain it was not Boyd.

Affiant further relates that she never informed Boyd or his friends of this incident, though she informed Mrs. Worton at the time that she had the wrong party under arrest.

### HE POSES AS A VOCALIST.

The Star Boarder Sings Love Songs Into a Phonograph for a Profession.

J. L. Lindsay, the "star boarder," has not yet called at police headquarters for the clothes he left behind him.

Instead of being on his way to Canada or somewhere else, as everybody supposed, as late as 11 o'clock Monday night and perhaps much later, he was singing his soft lullabys on to graphophone cylinders.

Lindsay has quite a local reputation as a vocalist, and he was making a few dimes recording his voice for the nickel in the slot machines.

### The Work at the Pump House.

The work of repairing the new pump at the water company's pump house is progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected to have the pump at work by the first of next month, and possibly sooner. In the meantime the old pump is supplying the city and keeping several feet of water in the reservoir. When the new pump is at work again the old one, which is now out of repairs and which has also baffled all machinists who have attempted to locate the trouble, will be taken out and no effort or money spared to put it in thorough repair.

## SENATOR SHERMAN'S ATTACK.

He Again Assaults the Free Silver Coinage Amendment.

He Claims It Is Seriously Defective in Its Details and Not Capable of Amendment—The Mint to be Required by Law to Pay the Cost of Refining and Alloying the Bullion—Senator Teller and Others Reply.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—[Special]—Senator Sherman addressed the Senate to-day against the free silver amendment. His speech attracted great attention, for it was a strong attack on the weak points of the proposition. It would be perceived, said he, that the amendment was a proposition that the United States should pay \$1.29 for every ounce of silver bullion that might be offered from any part of the world. The United States was not at liberty to pay for bullion in silver coin or silver dollars, of which it had \$300,000,000 in the treasury; but the option was entirely with the holder of bullion to demand coin, or bars, or treasury notes.

There was no option left to the treasurer. Price was fixed and holder of bullion would take most valuable mode of payment which probably was treasury notes. These notes were promises to pay money and were legal tender for all debts, public and private; they were made the highest standard of value. In some respects they were better than the United States notes and better than silver certificates, so that not only was the United States bound to purchase all bullion offered at \$1.29 per ounce, but it had no option as to the mode of payment. The option was in the hands of the owner. Mr. Stewart inquired whether the same law did not apply in regard to gold. Mr. Sherman replied that it did not. This proposed measure was much broader, as he would presently show. This gave the preference to silver over gold.

Not only this, but this amendment was offered in such way that it was not open to further amendment. The price was fixed at \$1.29. To-day the value of silver in the market of the world was something about \$1.05 an ounce. Here was an offer to pay 24 cents an ounce more than the market price.

There was another feature of this proposition which was that silver was to be formed into coin or bars at option of owner, without charge. There could be no deduction made in the mint for the expense of fitting silver for coinage. It was true that under the law gold was coined without charge. But there was a charge for parting and preparing and stiffening the metal.

He had said the other day that this proposition would tend to change the standard of value of all property in the United States, and that in time it would demoralize gold. Thereupon the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) had made the remark that if the free coinage of silver would put gold at a premium, would separate the two metals and would change the nature of contracts, he would refuse to go further in that direction.

He (Sherman) said now, in all sincerity that if he believed that the free coinage of silver would enable us to maintain the value of silver bullion up to that of gold, he would vote for free coinage to-day. But if it were admitted that silver could not reach gold except by the Government paying a bounty to producers of domestic silver he did not think there was any danger of this measure passing. If it were admitted that the parity between gold and silver could not stand by the United States standing as the only purchaser in the world, he did not think that this was the thing that ought to be aimed at.

Mr. Teller briefly replied to some of Mr. Sherman's argument, disputing the correctness of his statistical references in regard to the production of gold and silver and asserting that his use of statistics of the amount of silver in existence; the amount of annual production and cost per ounce was not to the point. The Senator ought to know that the interest of the whole human race was centered on this question. It did not matter if it cost but one cent to produce an ounce of silver. The question was whether the world wanted it as money.

Mr. Allison said that were it not for the fact that he was a member of the committee on finance, he would take no part in the debate. The bill had been reported to the Senate on the 23d of December, during his absence. The bill had been considered in committee, and the fourth section had been stricken out and another substituted, when he was not present. Therefore he was not committed to the substitute, and would vote against the amendment in order that it could not be said that a change had been made by his vote. His argument connected with that of Sherman, and was directed largely against the free coinage amendment, the effect of which, he argued, would be an influx of silver from all parts of the world and the hoarding and eventual outflow of gold.

He believed that if the United States adopted the principle of free coinage of silver, European countries would simply retain their silver until they needed more money, and then they would send their silver to the United States and convert it into gold money. He regarded the proposition for free coinage as premature. He did not believe that the United States could maintain it alone, and that was his argument. He would therefore vote against the amendment. He hoped, however, that the bill would pass without it. It would check the tendency to a reduction of the volume of paper money; because it absolutely prohibited the retirement of national bank notes, unless treasury notes were substituted for them.

## DILLON FOR LEADER.

Announcement That He Will be the Chosen One.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—[Special]—The Sicco to-day announces in double-headed type that John Dillon, upon his arrival in France, will be chosen leader of the Irish Parliamentary party.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—[Special]—The Daily News to-day admits that Parnell, in his speech at Limerick Sunday, named the correct date of the letter to John Dillon, premier of the Cape Colony government, which, says the News, in some trifling respect confirms Parnell's account of the Hawarden interview.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—[Special]—At a meeting of the National League, held here to-day, Parnell was given an enthusiastic reception. He was repeatedly greeted with cheers, and reiterated the statement he had previously made to the effect that he informed Justin McCarthy as to the chief features of his manifesto at least twenty-four hours before it was published.

A dispatch from Longford says that there has been a split in the National League party in that locality. The division here, taken upon the question of a vote of confidence in Parnell, shows that there were 150 Parnellites and 105 McCarthyites present.

### THE FATE OF KANSAS.

Mortgaged Acres to Be Turned Into Huge Cattle Ranches.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—[Special]—Ever since the cattlemen have been driven out of the Cherokee strip they have been trying to find some place for a range that would not be too far from the markets to be available. Such a range has been found, and a syndicate of mortgage companies in this and Eastern cities has been formed for the purpose of consolidating the western part of Kansas into one vast cattle range. The lands in that part of the state have been mortgaged to their full extent by the settlers, and the continued droughts have caused such an exodus from there that the mortgage companies are finding themselves with thousands of acres on their hands which they can do nothing with in the way of selling or renting.

It is understood that foreclosure sales of mortgaged lands amounting to over a million acres have been ordered in the western tier of counties, and, as all this land lies together, it is to be rented to the cattlemen, or else the financial companies will use the range themselves and form a cattle syndicate.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 13.—[Special]—James Lawrence, of Wellington, attorney for the Johnson Loan and Trust Company of Arkansas City, and Sheriff Osborn, of Harper county, had an experience yesterday which confirms the belief that the Farmers' Alliance intends prevention, by force if necessary, of all foreclosure sales of farms. The Loan Company holds judgements against farms in the western part of Harper county in the sum of nearly \$35,000, and, armed with orders of sale, the officer and attorney proceeded yesterday to offer the property at auction.

No sooner was their purpose understood than some twenty irate farmers tore the papers from their hands and, with angry threats of violence, ordered them from the neighborhood. Not being ready for the fight, the sheriff desisted, but he proposes to return Monday with a force sufficient to guarantee the sale and the arrest of the ring-leaders in yesterday's attack.

### MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND

Invited to the Society Event of the Season at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—[Special]—The association ball for the benefit of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities will be held at the theater in this city on the 30th instant.

It will be a grand success and the social event of the season. It has been decided not to send invitations to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine, as it is known that their official duties will prevent their attending, and it is not believed they will feel any special interest in it. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, however, will be invited.

### The Troubles in Chili.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—[Special]—Senator Don Carlos Antunez, Chilean minister to England, in an interview to-day denied that there had been any fighting in the streets of Santiago or Valparaiso, or in the provinces of Chili. He added that no revolutionary movement was in progress in Chili, and that the present disturbances were only a protest against the illegal collection of taxes, which was not sanctioned by the chambers. "The Chilean army," said Don Carlos, "sided with the government, and only three of the thirty-one ships of the Chilean navy joined with the party opposition."

### Two Fires in Dinwiddie.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—[Special]—Intelligence has been received here of the burning of the dwelling of S. E. Reams, in Dinwiddie county. The loss is \$3,000. The barn of J. C. Chambers, of Dinwiddie, was also burned last night with a loss of \$1,000.

### The Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[Special]—The House continued to-day its discussion of the army appropriation bill without concluding its reading for amendments.

### In Honor of Miss Friedell.

A reception was given last evening at the residence of Mr. Whitmore, 724 Seventh avenue s. w., by Miss Bossie Roberts in honor of Miss Friedell, of Danville. There were 150 guests, and the evening was spent in dancing and parlor games.

Old exchanges for sale at THE TIMES office; 20 cents per 100.

## CHASING FRANTIC HOSTILES.

Five Hundred Indians Fleeing for Bad Lands.

With Soldiers at Their Heels—They Have Escaped from Camp and Are Desperately Ranging the Country as They Go—General Miles Thinks the Greatest Difficulty Is to Restore Confidence Among the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—[Special]—General Schofield this morning received the following telegram from General Miles, at Pine Ridge, dated last night: "General Brooks's command is now camped five miles distant on White Clay creek, and the entire body of Indians are between two commands. General Brooks has commanded his forces with commendable skill and excellent judgment."

"The greatest difficulty is now to restore the confidence of the Indians who have great fear that their arms will be taken away, and then all treated like those who were on Wounded Knee. They have a large number of wounded women and children which creates a most depressing feeling; among the families and a desperate disposition among the survivors. Military measures and movements have been successful. Control and government now becomes a problem, yet no serious embarrassment is apprehended at present."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—[Special]—The staff correspondent of the Post-Dispatch wires as follows from Rushville: "Between 400 and 500 Indians have broken away from the hostiles and have started for Bad Lands via Wounded Knee. They are crazy and frantic, committing depredations wherever they go. General Carr, with the Sixth cavalry and one company of infantry, and Colonel Wheaton, with four companies of infantry, are after them."

### DROWNED IN THE SEINE.

Nine Persons Fall Through the Ice and Perish.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—[Special]—A terrible accident, by which nine foolhardy persons lost their lives, occurred here to-day.

The Seine, with the exception of the center of the river, has been frozen over for some time past. Yesterday the whole river was covered with ice. The middle of the stream, however, being hidden by what the police judged to be dangerously thin ice. Consequently the authorities forbade the people to attempt to cross the river, and the police were instructed to enforce the order.

In spite of this a number of venturesome men and boys, utterly disregarding the warning cry of the police and of the crowds of people who were watching them, attempted to cross the Seine on the ice.

As they neared the middle of the stream the dull cracking reports were heard, causing a number of foolhardy people to rush back to the sides of the river, where the ice was much thicker. Others, to show how daring they were, jumped on. Immediately with a long series of rumbling cracks the ice gave way and precipitated the crowd of people into the freezing water.

Cries of horror and alarm arose on the banks, and the police and life-savers rushed to the scene of the disaster and did their utmost to save life. In spite of their efforts and though a number of people were drawn from the river, nine persons are known to have been drowned.

### "THE GANG SMASHERS"

Have a Lively Time With the "Gang" in the Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Jan. 13.—[Special]—A row which was started in the lower house of the general assembly Friday night between the factions of the Republicans known as "the gang" and a combination formed by "the gang smashers," to men who should have control of the house, was renewed again at last night's session.

Fears were entertained of serious trouble, and before the house was called to order some half a dozen sergeants-at-arms were sworn in by "the gang," who have the speaker on their side.

These were stationed all over the house to promptly suppress any demonstrations that might be made, but it is reported on good authority that the coming had a number of men in the lobby ready to take a hand, and had a personal encounter occurred between the members, as was expected, there is no telling what the result would have been.

After the house was called to order, Voorhes (Democrat) got the floor and charged that bribery had been attempted. This caused a heated debate, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to investigate. After considerable filibustering, the house adjourned until today. It is expected that the fight will be renewed with energy. The strength of two factions is "the gang," 21; "the gang smashers," 28.

### The Farmers' Alliance Caucus.

TOPEKA, Kans., Jan. 13.—[Special]—The caucus of the Farmers' Alliance, held last night, was under the rules of the Farmers' Alliance, which require the giving of the pass-word and grip and forbid making public any of the proceedings of meeting, excepting that portion which may be authorized by the committee appointed for that purpose. The details of the discussion relative to the selection of a Senatorial candidate was kept secret. The caucus meets again to-night.

### The Weather To-Day.

For east: For Virginia fair, except light rain Wednesday, in Northern Virginia; warmer, except stationary temperature on the coast; southerly winds.